

- Sarangesa ophthalmica* ♀, Mab. Nyale, 14th September.
Eretis lugens, Rogenh. Kikuyu, 10th and 19th December.
Pyrus sataspes, Trim. Mombasa, 20th November.
 — *machakosa*, Butl. Mombasa, 19th November.
 — *spio*, Linn. Kikuyu, 10th and 20th December.
Gomalia elma, Trim. Mombasa, 10th November; Kikuyu, 22nd December.
Cyclopides midas, Butl. Kikuyu, 11th December.
 — *quadrisignatus*, Butl. Kikuyu, 10th, 11th, and 18th December.
Padraona zeno, Trim. Kikuyu, 10th and 12th December.
Gegenes Letterstedti, Wallgr. Kikuyu, 19th December.
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XVII.—On a new Bat from Borneo.

By R. SHELFORD, M.A., Curator of the Sarawak Museum.

Hipposiderus Covi, sp. n.

Size small. Nose-leaf large and complicated in form; front surface of the posterior leaf divided into four cells by three vertical septa, of which the central is narrow and the cells on each side of it of considerable size, whilst the two lateral septa are very broad and the two outer cells much reduced in size; upper margin of posterior nose-leaf folded back on itself; sella broad, divided into a central thickened portion with a median longitudinal ridge and two lateral triangular lappets; anterior nose-leaf or horseshoe very large, completely hiding the muzzle when viewed from above, its anterior border projecting beyond the upper lip. Two secondary cutaneous leaflets, the upper continuous round the end of the muzzle, the lower consisting of two short and separate parts. No frontal gland in the female. Ears large, reaching slightly beyond the tip of the muzzle when laid forwards, their tips subacute; anterior margins slightly concave, posterior margins concave below the tips, then convex. Wings from the metatarsi. Tip of the tail projecting slightly beyond the interfemoral membrane. Colour (in spirit) dark uniform brown.

Dentition.—Minute first upper premolar present, in the outer angle formed by the approximated upper canine and second upper premolar.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female in spirit) in millimetres:—

Forearm 53.

Head and body 51·5; tail 26; head 21·5; nose-leaf 13×10 ; ear 16·5; calcar 11.

Hab. Mount Penrisen, Sarawak, Borneo, 4200 feet.

Type in British Museum. Registered number 1. 6. 23. 1.

One example only was captured as it emerged with some specimens of *Rhinolophus luctus* (Temm.) from the mouth of a cave.

I have much pleasure in naming this species, which by its very large and complicated nose-leaf differs from all other forms known to me, after Mr. E. A. W. Cox, of the Sarawak Service, to whom I am indebted for the unique specimen.

XVIII.—*Description of a new Fish of the Family Cichlidæ from the French Congo.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Pelmatochromis Batesii.

Teeth in 3 to 5 series in each jaw, outer largest. Depth of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ times in total length, length of head 3 times. Snout broad, rounded, with straight profile, longer than the diameter of the eye, which is contained 4 times in length of head and 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in interorbital width; maxillary not reaching quite to below anterior border of eye; 4 series of scales on the cheek; large scales on the opercle. Gill-rakers short, 10 or 11 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XV 10–11; spines increasing in length to the last, which measures $\frac{2}{5}$, or a little less than $\frac{2}{5}$, the length of the head; middle soft rays much produced, nearly as long as the head. Pectoral about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Ventral produced in a filament, reaching origin of anal or beyond. Anal III 8; third spine as long as but stronger than last dorsal. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle deeper than long. Scales smooth, with fine concentric striation, 27–28 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{9-10}$; lat. l. $\frac{18-19}{8-9}$. Dark olive-brown above, yellowish beneath, with very indistinct traces of darker cross-bars; a black or steel-blue opercular spot; fins greyish, soft dorsal, anal, and caudal with small blackish spots; outer rays of ventrals blackish.

Total length 120 millim.

Three specimens from the Benito River, collected for the British Museum by Mr. G. L. Bates.

This new species is most nearly related to *P. ocellifer*, Blgr., from the Congo, and *P. Ansorgii*, Blgr., from the Niger Delta. It differs in the longer snout and in the length of the dorsal spines, the middle spines not measuring more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head.